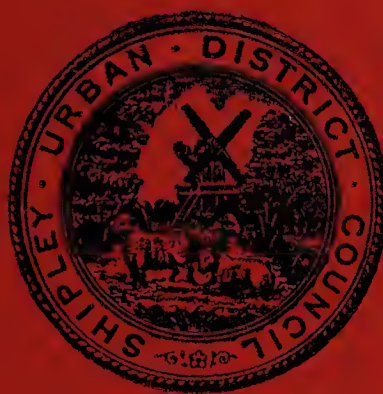


C.I. AC 446(3) SHIPLEY

Shipley Urban District Council

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1931
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Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

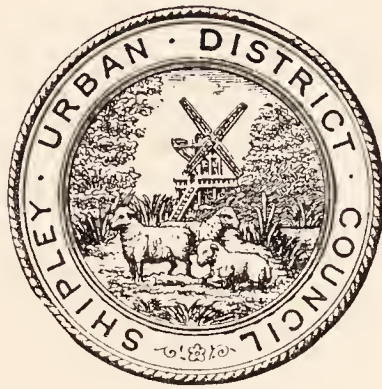
Shipley Urban Sanitary District

BY

J. A. SCOTT, M.D., D.P.H.

Shipley Urban District Council

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COUNCIL OFFICES,

SHIPLEY,

1st July, 1932.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Shipley during 1931.

The tendency for the birth-rate to approximate to the death-rate has been noticeable for some years, and this year, as in 1927 and the war years 1916-1919, the number of deaths is in excess of the number of births. Whilst this may be partly due to the demand for female labour in the textile areas, it is as yet too early in my opinion to evaluate either its sociological or public health significance. What is obvious is that should the tendency continue, the district, like neighbouring textile districts, will have to depend on immigration to maintain the population at its present number.

The Ministry of Health Inquiry into Clearance Area No. I. is dealt with in the Report. The economic crisis, which left its mark on more important events, influenced also the course marked out for dealing with this property. It is, however, certain that the majority of these houses will be demolished and the environment of the re-housed tenants materially improved.

In submitting my final report, I wish to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the support invariably accorded me.

To my colleagues in the service of the Council, also, my indebtedness is gladly acknowledged, and in particular to Mr. Barnes (the Clerk), and Mr. England (the Chief Sanitary Inspector). The sage advice of the former and the loyal co-operation and support of the latter have done much to make my work easier, as has the eager efficiency of every member of the staff of the Public Health Department.

I am, Your obedient servant,

J. A. SCOTT, M.D., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor C. Cawthorne, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).

County Councillor V. Waddilove (Chairman).

Councillor T. J. Gray (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor G. Birkeck.

Councillor L. P. Ratcliffe.

„ E. Cowgill.

„ W. S. Tinsley.

„ G. H. Haley.

„ G. Waddilove.

„ J. Hill.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

J. A. SCOTT, M.D. (Liv.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer in charge of Ante-Natal Clinic:

Dr. D. HEYNEMANN (Part-time).

Consulting Gynæcologist to Joint Maternity Home:

Dr. RAWSON.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and

Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

A. ENGLAND, Cert. R. San. I.,

Meat Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

J. STOREY, A. R. San. I.

W. FARNDAL, A. R. San. I.

Health Visitors:

Miss D. FRENCH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.

Miss M. PRIESTLEY, C.M.B., S.R.N., Cert. R. San. I.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home:

Matron: Miss E. M. BEAULAH, C.M.B., S.R.N.

One Sister: C.M.B. and S.R.N.

Two Certified Midwives.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,182 acres
Population: Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,243
Estimated, Mid-year 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,420
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1931)							
according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,654
Number of Families or separate occupiers							
(Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,211
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	£185,056
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£711 11s. 8d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births: (Legitimate) ...	400	210	190
(Illegitimate) ...	13	5	8

Birth Rate: 13·57.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Still-Births... ..	22	10	12

Rate per 1,000 total births: 50·57.

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Deaths	427	200	227

Death Rate: 14·03.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions	31·4
---	------

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of Childbirth: From Sepsis	1
From other causes	2*

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	72·6
---	------

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	6
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	0

* See note under “Maternity and Child Welfare.”

Vital Statistics

AND

Social Conditions of the Area.

POPULATION.—The estimated mid-year 1931 population was 30,420, and this figure has been used for the purposes of this report. The 1931 Census population was 30,243.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.—Shipley lies about three miles to the north of Bradford, in the valley of the River Aire, and occupies an area of 2,182 acres. The district is hilly in character, the height above sea level varying from 200 feet on the east to 700 feet on the extreme west of the district. Geologically, the rocks underlying Shipley consist partly of members of the millstone grit series, and partly of members of the super-imposed lower coal measures. Masking these strata is a variable thickness of boulder clay, while near the river there is some accumulation of river drift. A fuller description of the geological character of the district, furnished by Mr. W. P. Winter, was printed in the previous Annual Reports.

INDUSTRIES.—The chief industries are those connected with the Wool, Worsted, Dyeing and Textile Trades. In 1921 these trades gave employment to 2,150 men and 3,389 women. Other businesses carried on include Metal, Motor and Machine Works, Jam Manufacture, Wood, Stone and Brick Works.

BIRTHS.—413 net births, of which 13 were illegitimate, were registered during the year, giving a birth rate on the estimated population of 30,420, of 13·57, as compared with 13·55, 14·5, and 15·9 for the preceding three years. The 13 illegitimate births were 3·1% of the total births registered.

STILL-BIRTHS.—22 legitimate children were still-born during the year, the proportion of still-births to 1,000 total births being 50·57.

DEATHS.—The net deaths for the district were 200 males and 227 females, giving a total of 427, and a death rate of 14·03 as compared with 12·7, 13·5 and 11·9 for the preceding three years. 31·4% of the deaths occurred in public institutions.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate of 73 deaths of children under 1 year per 1,000 births shows a gratifying drop, and is the second lowest in the history of the district, the lowest being 65 in 1928. It is noteworthy that more than half (16) of the thirty infant deaths occurred in the first month, and one third of the total in the first week, of life. Six of these “under one week” deaths were due to premature birth, and whilst no information is available as to the ante-natal care received by the mothers, attention to this point would possibly diminish the number of premature births.

Seven infants died from pneumonia, two from bronchitis, one from measles and three from whooping cough. The two infectious diseases mentioned are fatal because of the respiratory complications they cause, so that 43% of the infant deaths were due to respiratory diseases, in which environment and knowledge of hygiene can play an important preventive rôle.

It is therefore reasonable to assume that many of the deaths discussed above are preventable—in the first group by ante-natal care and in the second by the application of modern hygienic knowledge.

Causes of Death.

	Male.	Female.	All Persons.
Deaths from all causes ...	200	227	427
1—Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...
2—Measles ...	2	...	2
3—Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...
4—Whooping Cough ...	3	3	6
5—Diphtheria ...	...	2	2
6—Influenza ...	2	5	7
7—Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	0	1
8—Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...
9—Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	11	12	23
10—Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...
11—Syphilis ...	...	...	...
12—General Paralysis of the Insane (tabes dorsalis) ...	3	...	3
13—Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	19	31	50
14—Diabetes ...	1	3	4
15—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ...	10	15	25
16—Heart Disease ...	42	45	87
17—Aneurysm ...	...	...	...
18—Other Circulatory Diseases ...	16	17	33
19—Bronchitis ...	9	15	24
20—Pneumonia (all forms) ...	14	18	32
21—Other Respiratory Diseases ...	3	1	4
22—Peptic Ulcer ...	4	2	6
23—Diarrhœa, &c., under 2 years ...	...	...	...
24—Appendicitis ...	2	...	2
25—Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...
26—Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...	...	7	7
27—Other Digestive Diseases ...	4	7	11
28—Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	9	4	13
29—Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	1	1
30—Other Puerperal Causes ...	...	1	1
31—Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	7	5	12
32—Senility ...	4	9	13
33—Suicide ...	2	1	3
34—Other Violence ...	7	4	11
35—Other Defined Diseases...	25	19	44
36—Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ...	...	...	...

Age Distribution of Net Deaths.

	AT ALL AGES		Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15 - 25 years	25 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 and over
	Male	Female	Total							
First Quarter ...	71	81	152	11	1	3	2	7	42	73
Second Quarter	49	59	108	7	4	...	1	2	31	45
Third Quarter...	37	45	82	5	...	1	4	8	29	28
Fourth Quarter	43	42	85	7	...	1	2	1	23	42
TOTAL ...	200	227	427	30	5	5	9	18	125	188

Ward Distribution of Net Deaths.

	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
First Quarter ...	17	42	27	41	25	152
Second „ ...	13	31	24	23	17	108
Third „ ...	15	27	17	16	7	82
Fourth „ ...	17	13	15	24	16	85
Year ...	62	113	83	104	65	427

The principal Causes of Death, in order of
frequency, are as follows:—

CAUSE.	Number of Deaths.			% of Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
All Causes	200	227	427	(100)	14·03
1—Heart Disease	42	45	87	20·37	2·86
2—Respiratory Diseases ...	26	34	60	14·05	1·97
3—Cancer, Malignant Disease	19	31	50	11·71	1·64
4—Other Circulatory Diseases	16	17	33	7·73	1·08
5—Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	10	15	25	5·85	0·82
6—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	12	23	5·38	0·75
7—Influenza	2	5	7	1·64	0·23

Longevity.

141 deaths (33·02%) occurred at ages of 70 or over. The corresponding figure for last year was 32·62 of the total deaths.

Ages at Death.		Males.		Females.
70 to 75 years	...	21	...	34
75 „ 80 „	...	16	...	20
80 „ 85 „	...	10	...	19
85 „ 90 „	...	5	...	13
90 „ 95 „	...	0	...	0
95 and over	...	1	...	2
TOTAL		53	...	88

Infantile Mortality.

		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.		Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
Legitimate	...	400	...	27	...	67·5
Illegitimate	...	13	...	3	...	230·8

Total Infant Mortality Rate, 72·6.

Causes of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
(1) Premature Birth ...	6	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	7
(2) Congenital Defects—										
Spina Bifida ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Meningocele ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mitral Stenosis...	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(3) Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
(4) Bronchitis ...	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
(5) Pneumonia ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	7
(6) Zymotic Diseases—										
Measles ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
(7) Meningitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(8) Congestion of Lungs ... 1 (P.M.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
(9) Accidentally Asphyxiated	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL ...	10	4	1	1	16	3	4	3	4	30

33.3% of the infant deaths occurred in the first week of life.

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1931.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	15.8	0.67	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.54	6.0	66	91.18	6.17	1.70	0.95
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	16.0	0.67	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.48	8.4	71	91.43	5.84	2.24	0.49
159 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted populations 20,000—50,000)	15.6	0.73	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.36	0.43	4.0	62	92.17	5.49	1.25	1.09
London	15.0	0.50	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.26	0.57	9.7	65	89.52	6.23	4.24	0.01
Shipley	13.57	0.72	14.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.23	0.46	0.00	73	84.55	11.24	4.21	0.00

				Puerperal Sepsis.		Others.		Total.
The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows				{ per 1,000 Live Births		{ per 1,000 Total Births		
				...	1.66	...	2.45	4.11
The Maternal Mortality Rates for Shipley are as follows ... ..				...	1.59	...	2.35	3.95
				...	2.42	...	2.42	4.84
				...	2.29	...	2.29	4.58

Vital Statistics from 1893 (inclusive).

YEAR	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Zymotic Death-rate	Respiratory Disease Death-rate	Infantile Mortality	Phthisis Death-rate
1893	24·1	18·0	1·7	2·8	204	1·7
1894	22·5	14·6	·8	2·9	128	1·5
1895	24·3	17·9	1·4	3·1	185	2·0
1896	23·9	15·8	·8	2·3	141	1·5
1897	24·6	15·6	1·0	2·4	162	·9
1898	24·3	16·5	1·6	2·3	169	1·2
1899	26·4	17·1	1·4	3·1	144	1·5
1900	23·0	17·0	1·0	3·8	172	1·5
1901	22·9	13·1	1·2	2·1	91	1·2
1902	22·1	14·9	1·1	2·8	104	1·7
1903	23·6	15·8	·4	2·4	141	1·7
1904	23·0	15·5	1·6	2·5	117	1·1
1905	21·9	15·3	·8	3·6	132	1·2
1906	20·9	14·0	·8	2·0	114	1·1
1907	20·0	13·7	·8	2·7	114	1·2
1908	19·1	14·6	1·2	2·7	148	·9
1909	18·5	14·0	·4	3·0	104	·9
1910	19·8	14·4	·7	2·5	89	1·2
1911	17·4	13·7	1·2	1·5	122	1·1
1912	18·3	13·1	·4	1·8	82	·8
1913	18·9	14·3	1·09	1·9	117	1·09
1914	19·0	14·7	·6	3·3	132	·45
1915	17·7	15·0	·6	2·5	108	·8
1916	16·0	16·3	·9	2·7	130	1·1
1917	13·6	17·0	2·2	2·6	147	1·1
1918	12·9	20·51	1·1	3·9	154	1·2
1919	13·31	14·8	·17	3·63	117	1·0
1920	19·92	13·80	·19	2·53	130	·96
1921	19·6	13·6	·20	2·5	97	·79
1922	16·6	12·7	·48	2·3	94	·55
1923	18·4	13·5	·38	2·5	86	·97
1924	17·2	15·0	·06	3·4	97	1·01
1925	15·8	14·7	·77	2·6	95	0·60
1926	16·8	12·8	·21	1·25	89	0·99
1927	14·3	14·6	·34	1·27	89	0·75
1928	15·8	11·9	·44	1·6	65	0·75
1929	14·5	13·5	0·61	1·8	86	0·81
1930	13·55	12·7	·54	1·45	77	·54
1931	13·57	14·03	·33	1·97	73	·75

General Provision

OF

Health Services of the Area.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL: Nursing in the home is carried out by the Shipley District Nursing Association. Two whole-time Nurses are employed in this work. Their duties are confined to general nursing, no midwifery or infectious disease work being undertaken. 4,304 visits were paid to homes during 1931. There is no co-ordination of the work with that of the Local Sanitary Authority.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES: No arrangements have been made by the Council for the provision of home nursing for infectious disease.

Midwives.

Seven trained and one untrained Midwives practise in the district. Four of these are employed at the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home and four in district practice.

Laboratory Facilities.

Clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.), is examined at the West Riding County Laboratory, Wakefield, similar facilities being available to general practitioners in the area. Occasional milk samples are also sent to the County Authority for examination. The Laboratory of the North Riding County Council at Scarborough has also been utilised for milk examination during the year.

Facilities for the bacteriological and chemical examination of water are available locally at the laboratory of the Sewage Works.

Legislation in Force.

The following legislation relating to Public Health is in force in the area :—

LOCAL ACTS.

The Shipley Improvement Act	...	...	...	1901
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1904
The Shipley Urban District Council Act	...	...	...	1912

SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS.

The Keighley, Bingley and Shipley				
Joint Hospital Order	...			1927

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890,				
Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5	...			Adopted January, 1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	...			Adopted 1890
Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 13-15, 17-19,				
21-33, 35-55	...	...		Adopted January, 1928
Private Street Works Act, 1892	...			Adopted June, 1905
Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899				
				Adopted September, 1903

BYE-LAWS.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements							
				Approved	30	4	1883
Scavenging	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	„	30	4	1883
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	„	22	12	1925
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	„	2	2	1929

HOSPITALS.

(1) GENERAL. — (a) The Sir Titus Salt's Hospital, Shipley, has accommodation for thirty cases in ten wards. The Hospital is a voluntary one, and possesses an Operating Theatre, X-ray, Ultra Violet Light and Radiant Heat Apparatus, and a Massage Room. The services of an Honorary Pathologist, Honorary Radiologist and Honorary Dental Surgeon are available, in addition to that of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Staff. 502 in-patients and 2,054 out-patients were treated during the year.

(b) The Bradford Royal Infirmary is also largely utilised by the inhabitants of the area.

(2) CHILDREN. — The Bradford Children's Hospital serves the needs of the district for hospital treatment for children. A subscription of £10 10s. 0d. is paid by the Local Education Authority to this Hospital.

(3) MATERNITY. — The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home, of ten beds, was opened on the 1st April, 1931, by the Minister of Health, and is adequate for the needs of the two districts.

(4) FEVER. — Fever cases are treated in the Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, which contains 120 beds, and is provided by the Keighley, Bingley and Shipley Joint Hospital Board. The hospital is about seven miles from Shipley, and therefore within easy ambulance reach.

(5) SMALLPOX. — The Joint Authority control two institutions which are at present reserved for smallpox cases :

(a) Heaton Royd Hospital, Shipley.

(b) Upper Heights Hospital at Stanbury.

Stoney Ridge Hospital, Shipley, is primarily an Infectious Disease Hospital which was converted to an emergency Smallpox Hospital during the 1926-27 Keighley epidemic, but following a decision of the Joint Hospital Board, it will in future be used as a reserve hospital for Infectious Fevers.

(6) TUBERCULOSIS. — The Tuberculosis services are administered by the West Riding County Council. The institutions most frequently utilised for Shipley cases are the Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium (300 beds for men), the Eldwick Sanatorium, near Bingley (39 beds for children), and the Morton Banks Sanatorium, near Keighley (63 beds for women).

(7) CHRONIC SICK. — Institutional accommodation for the chronic sick is available at the Clayton Institution, which is controlled by the local Guardians Committee of the Public Assistance Committee of the West Riding County Council.

(8) ORTHOPÆDIC. — Orthopædic cases are referred to the Bradford Royal Infirmary for treatment.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The County Council are the local supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, four Maternity Homes in Shipley being registered.

The Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home, which was open for nine months during the year, admitted 63 maternity cases and 2 premature infants. During the short period in which it has been opened it has fully justified its existence, and is promising to become the central feature of the maternity work of the district. Private cases are admitted at the rate of £3 10s. 0d. per week if resident in either Shipley or Bingley, and at £4 4s. 0d. per week if outside these districts. Cases are also admitted on the recommendation of the respective Maternity and Child Welfare Committees of Shipley and Bingley at reduced rates, the charges being based on the family income. In addition, two beds have been guaranteed by the County Council, and several county cases admitted. Operative facilities are available in the Home, and private practitioners have full facilities for looking after their own cases. A consulting Gynæcologist is also available.

An ante-natal clinic is held on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, for all cases booked for confinement in the Home.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES: Two motor ambulances are provided by the Joint Hospital Board, and are maintained at Morton Banks Hospital.

In view of the distance of Morton Banks (some seven miles) from Shipley, the Council early in 1928 provided an ambulance to convey home, patients discharged from hospital. This ambulance, after disinfection, is used as an emergency ambulance for accident and non-infectious cases.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES: An ambulance solely for these purposes is kept at the Manor House Dépôt, Shipley, in addition to the one mentioned in the previous paragraph.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Service.	Situation.	Sessions held.	Provided by.
Maternity and Child Welfare ...	" Farr Royd," Shipley	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5 p.m.	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante-Natal ...	"	1st and 3rd Wednesday in month, 2 to 4 p.m. ...	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.
Ante-Natal ...	Maternity Home, 90 Kirkgate, Shipley	Monday and Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.	Shipley and Bingley Joint Committee.
School Medical ...	" Farr Royd," Shipley	Monday and Friday, 2 to 5 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.	Education Committee.
School Dental ...	"	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.	Education Committee.
Tuberculosis ...	1A Kirkgate, Shipley	Monday, 10 a.m. ...	West Riding County Council.
Venereal Disease ...	Bradford Royal Infirmary	MEN: Monday and Saturday, 9-30 a.m., Tuesday, 6 p.m. WOMEN & CHILDREN: Monday, 5 to 7 p.m. Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.	Bradford Corporation and West Riding County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

W A T E R .

A description of the gathering grounds, acidity tests and subsequent treatment, etc., was included in my 1929 report.

The water mains have been extended during the year to supply new property in course of erection. Mr. Dawson, the Council's Surveyor, has kindly supplied the following details of improvements to the water mains which were in progress during the year:—

“During the past year the new 10-inch diameter trunk water main from Baildon Green to Shipley Market Place was completed. The length of the main is 1,350 yards.

The 10-inch diameter trunk water main from Green Lane, Baildon, to the Kirkstall, Otley and Shipley main road (top of Ives Street), the length of which is 500 yards, and the 9-inch diameter trunk water main from the Rosse Hotel to the Carnegie Library, the length of which is 2,000 yards, were also completed.

The 15-inch diameter trunk water main from Graincliffe Reservoir to the town, including the 5-feet 6-inch diameter culvert under the canal (to take both high-level mains), and the culvert under the railway, is now completed. The length of this main is 5,070 yards, and the estimated cost £24,000.

During the year the renewal of the 12-inch defective conduit by 12-inch diameter concrete-lined iron pipes,

from Graincliffe Reservoir to the Service Reservoirs in West Lane, Baildon, has been completed. The total length is 4,100 yards, and the estimated cost £10,000.

The 15-inch and two 10-inch mains are executed under grants from the Unemployment Grants Committee.

District mains have been extended in the Nab Wood district, Wrose Hill and Leeds Road, Windhill, to supply new property in course of erection."

Analyses.

(a) CHEMICAL.—The chemical analysis of the water remains satisfactory, the details being substantially as printed in previous Annual Reports.

(b) BACTERIOLOGICAL.—The detailed analyses of the water to the extent of some twelve samples monthly has been continued throughout the year, and the water chlorinated as a routine. The works described on page 24 will so improve the distribution system that it will soon be possible to revert to the regular monthly examination of the high and low-level supplies, and to omit chlorination. Representative counts carried out by Mr. Hurley, B.Sc., the Council's Chemist and Sewage Works Manager, are as follows:—

Date.	Source.	Agar Count per c.c.	Gelatine Count per c.c.	B. Coli. in
2nd Jan.	Bottom Reservoir ...	1	... 80	... 50 c.c.
6th Jan.	Top Reservoir ...	1	...1000	...None in 50 c.c.
* 14th Feb.	Bottom Reservoir ...	6	... 10	... „
* 25th Feb.	Top Reservoir ...	1	... 35	... „
* 21st Mar.	Bottom Reservoir ...	3	... 40	... „
* 25th Mar.	Top Reservoir ...	2	... 120	... „
* 9th Apr.	Lab. Tap ...	1	... 80	... „
* 22nd Apr.	Bottom Reservoir ...	2	... 38	... 50 c.c.
* 29th Apr.	Bottom Reservoir ...	2	... 85	...None in 50 c.c.
* 2nd May	Top Reservoir ...	3	... 95	... „
* 20th May	Top Reservoir ...	2	... 210	... „
17th July	Lab. Tap ...	2	... 52	... „
* 21st July	Bottom Reservoir ...	4	... 78	... 50 c.c.
* 15th Aug.	Bottom Reservoir ...	2	... 32	...None in 50 c.c.
16th Aug.	Lab. Tap ...	2	... 95	... „
* 12th Sept.	Bottom Reservoir ...	1	... 75	... „
* 26th Sept.	Bottom Reservoir ...	2	... 135	... „
13th Oct.	Top Reservoir ...	2	... 37	... „
12th Nov.	Lab. Tap ...	2	... 87	... 50 c.c.
* 30th Nov.	Lab. Tap ...	1	... 36	...None in 50 c.c.
* 8th Dec.	Lab. Tap ...	2	... 35	... 50 c.c.
* 15th Dec.	Lab. Tap ...	2	... 22	...None in 50 c.c.
* 29th Dec.	Lab. Tap ...	2	... 28	... „

* After Chlorination.

Rivers and Streams.

Action with a view to checking pollution is undertaken by the West Riding Rivers Board. Local conditions are extremely satisfactory, in that the whole of the manufacturing trade waste of the district is dealt with at the Council's Sewage Works.

Drainage and Sewage.

I am indebted to Mr. Hurley, the Council's Chemist and Sewage Works Manager, for the following report:—

“During the year there was no interruption of the purification process, and, considering the abnormal strength of the incoming sewage, the results were as good as could be expected. About 710,000,000 gallons of sewage received full treatment, in addition to storm water which received tank treatment only.

The residues from the purification process consisted of 1,850 tons of detritus and 8,530 tons of dried sludge. This residual material was tipped on the works, and 715 tons of destructor clinker and 360 tons of excavated earth helped to make a firm tip. For re-ashing the sludge drying beds, 842 tons of crushed destructor clinker were employed, whilst this was augmented by fine boiler ashes from an old tip situated on the works.

Numerous improvements have been made to the works with a view to both efficiency and economy. Rail track is now utilised entirely for removing sludge from the drying beds. In this way wheel-barrow labour has been eliminated, and sludge disposal has thus become cheaper, speedier and easier. A good road has been made to the destructor and the mechanics' shop, and the yards near by have been concreted. Concurrently with this work, the lay-out of the rail track was altered to provide a double line near Shipley Tank. The results of this alteration have exceeded expectations.

The re-constructed works were officially opened by the Minister of Health in March, 1931, and the Yorkshire District of the Association of Managers of Sewage Disposal Works paid us a well-attended visit in September.

A considerable amount of laboratory work has been carried out on the treatment of both sewage and trade effluents, especially gas liquor. Present investigations aim

at the discovery of a satisfactory precipitant for our very strong Shipley sewage, to release the strain on the filters.

During the period under review there were no complaints from the West Riding Rivers Board."

Drainage.

The following work has been carried out following investigations by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

House Drains renewed	41
House Drains cleared of obstruction ...	120
House Drains repaired	43

Closet Accommodation.

Details of conversions from common privies to water carriage system since 1903 are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. During the present year, 4 privies were abolished or converted into water closets.

There were at the end of 1931 the following types of closets in the town:—

Water Closets	7,747
Waste or Slop Water Closets ...	1,957
Common Privies	31
Pail Closets	20

Scavenging.

I am indebted to the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing for the following details of house and trade refuse removal:—

“ 6,840 Galvanized Dust Bins are cleansed one or more times weekly.

543 Dry Ashplaces are cleansed monthly.

31 Privies are cleansed monthly.

20 Pail Closets are cleansed weekly.

During the year 1932 ashpits were abolished and 1,429 dust bins substituted.

Disposal of House Refuse.

4,000 tons (42·10%) to the Destructor.

5,473 tons (57·90%) to the Tips.

Total: 9,473 tons.

This does not include refuse from the Public Abattoir and Stables.”

Street cleansing is supervised by the Council’s Surveyor.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following summary of inspections made and action taken is supplied by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers’ Order, 1926:—

Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1931.

Works in progress	...	...	...	...	579
Cases of Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	62
Cases of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	75
Smallpox Contacts	...	...	...	...	42
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	74
Workshops	...	...	...	...	104
Complaints	...	...	...	...	139
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	47
Caravans	...	...	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisances and Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	814
Ashpits, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,700
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	107
Picture Houses	...	...	...	...	7
Knacker’s Yard	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	...	51
Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	179
TOTAL					4,024

				Statutory.	Preliminary.
Number of Notices					
Served during the year ...				33	653
Complied with „ „ ...				30	542
Nuisances or Defects discovered during the year ...					1,279
„ „ abated during the year ...					1,189
Housing Defects discovered during the year ...					1,042
„ „ abated during the year ...					876

Smoke Abatement.

442 smoke observations were taken during the year, and, as a result, 11 premises were visited for the purpose of interviewing owners, engineers and stokers. 21 Informal and 25 Statutory Notices were served on owners of premises where infringements of the Bye-Laws had occurred.

The subject received some public prominence during “Health Week” in March, when a Lantern Lecture was given by Professor Johnstone Jervis, Medical Officer of Health of Leeds, and Honorary Secretary of the Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, on “Smoke and Health.”

The National Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain also provided a stall in the Health Exhibition illustrating the importance of smoke prevention.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

(1) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—One only exists in the town, the condition on inspection being found satisfactory.

(2) KNACKER’S YARD.—Four visits of inspection were made during the year.

(3) OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The list of offensive trades in the district is as follows:—

Tripe Boilers ...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers ...	...	...	...	2
Bone Boiler ...	...	...	...	1
Fat Boiler ...	...	...	...	1
Artificial Manure Works	...	...	...	1

51 visits of inspection were made during the year.

(4) TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—There were still five caravans occupied at the close of the year.

Health Education.

The Health Week held from March 2nd to 6th, 1931, was described in last year's Report. It will be worth while repeating this effort in the near future, and the facilities offered by the British Social Hygiene Council should help in the organization of an attractive Health Week at a very reasonable cost.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No premises are known in the district in which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.



HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	520
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	54
(3) Total number of Inspections made ...	520
(4) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action ...	185
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	146
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	39

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	59
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, 23, Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	30
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices ...	18
(a) By owners ...	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	394
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	310
(a) By owners ...	310
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms closed in pursuance of Closing Orders ...	1
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

E.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were outstanding	29
(2) Number of above houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, houses having been made fit	0
(3) Number of above dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(4) Number of above dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

(b) Housing Conditions.

(1) General Observations.—

CLEARANCE AREA, No. 1.—An Official Representation of 90 houses and 7 other buildings (lock-up shops) was made last January, and the Official Inquiry by the Ministry of Health held locally last September. Whilst the final decision of the Ministry had not been made by the end of the year of this Report, it is certain that much of this insanitary property will be demolished, and the remainder considerably improved

The applications received from the 249 occupiers of houses in the district not affected by proposed clearance areas show the present and requested accommodation of the applicants as under. (Attics and box-rooms have been ignored):—

Present Accommodation and Number of Bedrooms.					ACCOMMODATION APPLIED FOR.	
None.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Non-Parlour.	Parlour.
11 ...	78 ...	62 ...	13 ...	3 ...	2 bedrooms: 167	
1 ...	25 ...	25 ...	8 ...	4 ...	3 bedrooms: 63	
0 ...	4 ...	8 ...	5 ...	1 ...		3 bedrooms: 18
0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...		4 bedrooms: 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	108	95	26	8	230	19
					249	

(b) CHANGES IN POPULATION.—From the information available, the population is increasing slowly, a figure of 30,000 being sufficiently accurate for ordinary purposes. The 1931 Census figure was 30,243. The estimated mid-year population was 30,420.

(c) HOUSING SITES.—The supply of suitable housing sites is limited by the hilly nature of the district, but is sufficient for present needs. The Busy Lane site and the Carr Lane site, which have already been approved by the Ministry of Health, have each 50 houses in the course of erection. The majority of these will be reserved for the rehousing of dispossessed tenants in the Leeds Road Clearance Area, and it is hoped to have these ready early in the ensuing year. The Busy Lane Housing Area includes 12 bungalows for aged persons.

(3) **Overcrowding.**—Overcrowding cannot be regarded as an urgent problem. One or two instances have come to the notice of the Health Department during the year in which families were living in overcrowded conditions, and in view of

the difficulty of providing other accommodation remedial action has not been taken, but it has been found possible in some of these to minimise the nuisance.

(4) **Fitness of Houses.**—As described in previous reports the outstanding defect of the older houses has been the number per acre, resulting in deficiency of air space, but this is a problem which is not capable of immediate eradication. Practically every house in the district however, has its own internal water supply, and good progress has been made with the substitution of water closets for any existing privy middens. A considerable number of houses still have no water closet or other sanitary convenience within their own curtilage, and in these cases the accommodation has to be shared in common with one or two families.

Clearance Area No. 1.—The following photographs illustrate typical features of the area. Also the houses erected by the Council at Busy Lane and Carr Lane to re-house the dispossessed tenants.



Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Kendall Square, showing the unpaved and undrained street surface and the defective condition of the pavements.



No. 7 Kendall Square, as an obstructive building to 9 and 10 Kendall Square (in the background)
and to No. 6 Kendall Square (wall shown on extreme right).

The condition of a further portion of the yard surface is also indicated.

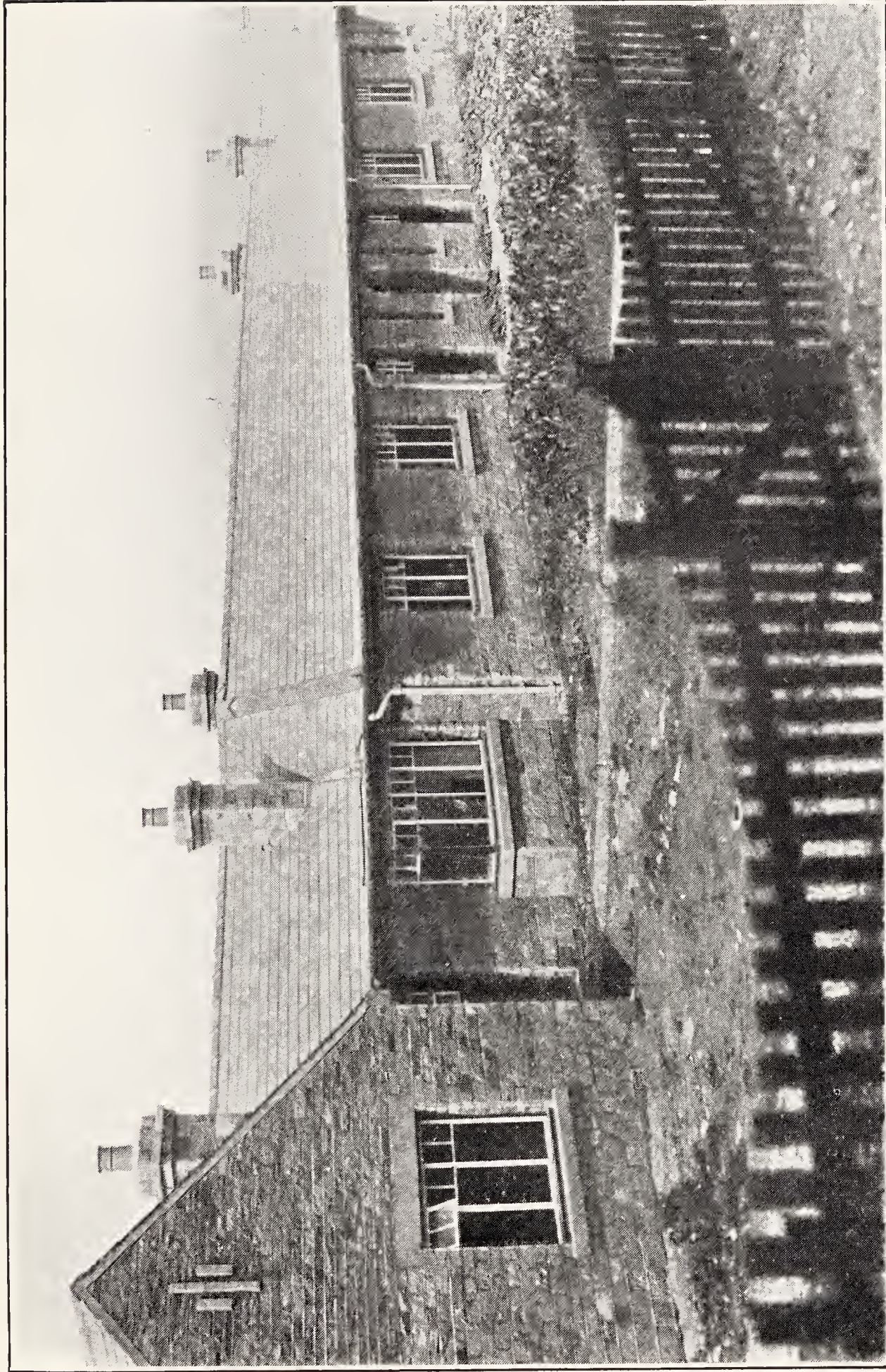


Part of the block of one-roomed Tenement Houses, 2 to 16 Gladstone Place, with the block of Back-to-back Houses, 18 to 32 Gladstone Place, above them. Showing the 3-ft. landing in front of 18 to 32 Gladstone Place, and the "pillar drains" supporting the landing, which are used for the deposit of slop water.

The irregularity of the pavement and unsurfaced condition of the street are illustrated.

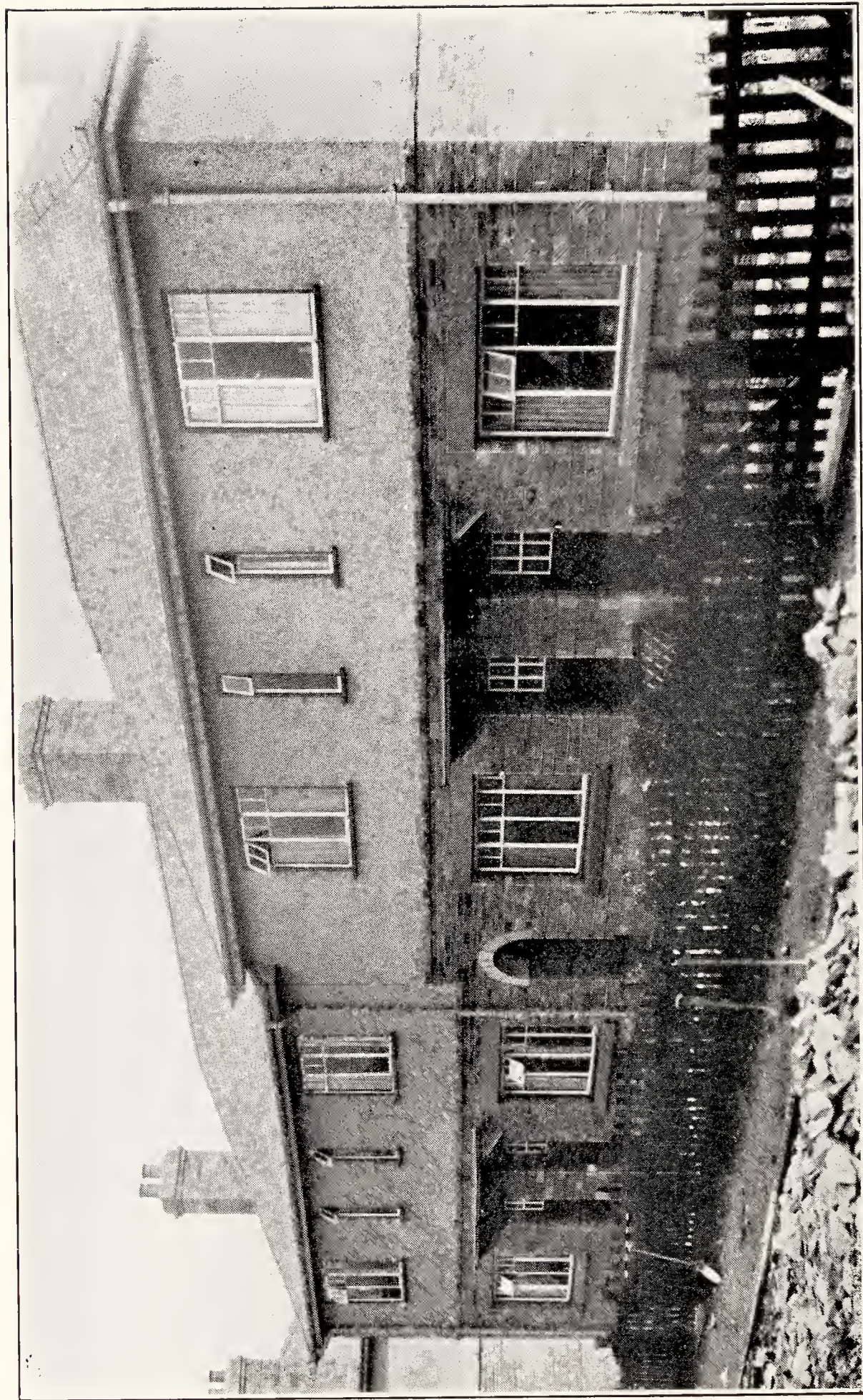


No. 1 Old Hall (on left), the entrance to Old Hall, and the unpaved and undrained condition of the yard surface.



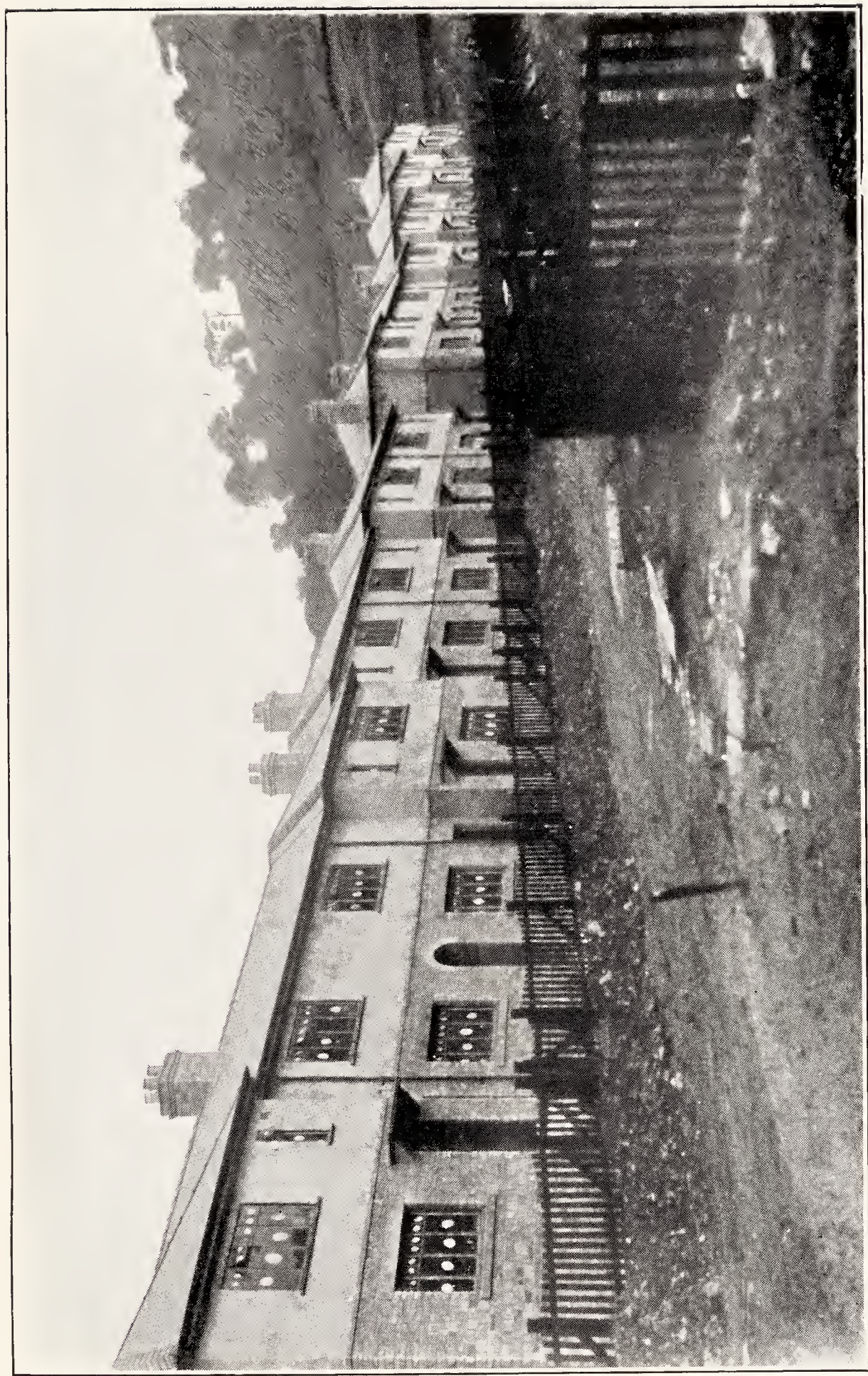
BUSY LANE HOUSING SCHEME.

Bungalows for Aged Persons.



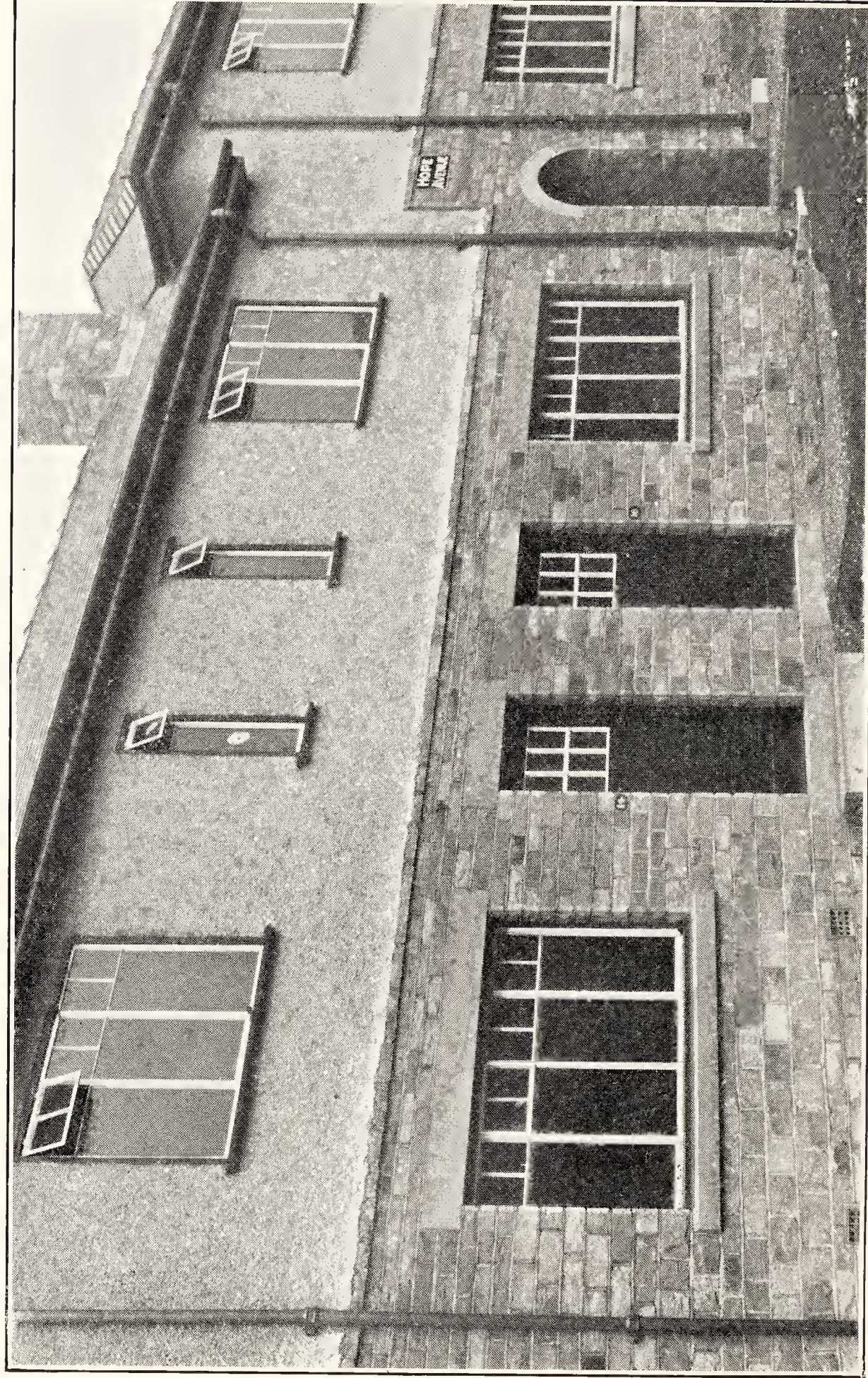
A. 2 and A. 3 Types.

BUSY LANE HOUSING SCHEME.



CARR LANE HOUSING SCHEME.

General View of Houses, showing A. 2 and A. 3 Types.



CARR LANE HOUSING SCHEME.

Nos. 14 and 16 Hope Avenue.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

14 Cowkeepers are registered in the district, 96 resident and 27 non-resident milk sellers. The various farms, etc., contain 27 cow-sheds, housing 170 milk cows.

Three retailers are licensed to sell "Certified" milk and three to sell "Grade A" milk. One "Certified" and three "Grade A" supplementary licences have also been issued.

A quarterly inspection of all the dairy cattle in the district is carried out by the Veterinary Staff of the County Council. 179 visits of inspection to cowsheds, dairies, etc., were, in addition, made by the Sanitary Staff.

Five samples of "Certified" milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, together with eight samples of ordinary milk. Two of the samples of ordinary milk were not satisfactory.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Visits to Public Abattoir for Meat Inspection	96
Visits to Market Stalls and Shops	260

Some seven tons of meat (exclusive of organs) was condemned at the Public Abattoir. This is about the same amount as was similarly treated during the previous year.

(c) ADULTERATION.

The West Riding County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. The following is the number of samples taken in Shipley during 1931 :—

Milk	...	...	...	24
Drugs	...	...	...	2
Other Foods	...	...	...	28

These were all found to be "Genuine" with the exception of one sample of Potted Meat, which was found to contain excess water, and a caution was issued to the vendor.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.			Number of			
	Inspections.		Written	Occupiers		
			Notices.	prosecuted.		
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	39	...	16	...	0	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	166	...	20	...	0	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	0	...	0	...	0	
TOTAL	...	205	...	36	...	0

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Work- places.

places.				Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*					
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	30	30
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	1	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	3	3
Other nuisances	...	...	...	22	22
Sanitary accommodation—					
Insufficient	...	...	...	0	0
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	† 62	0
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	0	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—					
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	...	...	...	0	0
† Other offences	...	...	...	0	0
TOTAL				118	56

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Excluding offences relating to Outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

‡ Thirty-three of these have been remedied during the present year, and the remainder have been put in hand.

Prosecutions: 0. Referred to H.M. Inspector: 0.

(3) Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

No instances discovered.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

The following table shows the incidence of the notifiable Infectious Diseases according to the months in which they occurred, the ages of the patients, and the ward distribution of the cases.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1931.

Disease.				Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.		Total Deaths.	
Smallpox	0	...	0	...	0
Scarlet Fever		53	...	45	...	0
Diphtheria	18	...	11	...	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)				3	...	1	...	0
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia		7	...	0	...	32
Erysipelas	6	...	0	...	0

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	4	8	4	6	0	4	11	3	4	5	2	2	53
Diphtheria	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	5	1	5	18
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Puerperal Fever	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
„ Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Erysipelas	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
MONTHLY TOTALS ...	7	12	6	6	3	9	12	4	6	10	5	8	88

Age Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	53	1	11	19	14	1	6	1	0
Diphtheria ...	18	0	2	8	3	2	2	1	0
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
„ Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia ...	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Erysipelas ...	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0
TOTALS ...	88	3	14	28	19	4	15	5	0

Ward Distribution of Notifiable Diseases.

Disease.	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	12	15	18	7	1	53
Diphtheria	5	6	3	4	0	18
Enteric Fever	0	0	1	2	0	3
Puerperal Fever ...	0	1	0	0	0	1
„ Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia... ..	2	0	3	2	0	7
Erysipelas	1	1	2	2	0	6
TOTALS	20	23	27	17	1	88

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over	Total
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Measles ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Whooping Cough ..	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Diarrhoea ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	10

The following Table gives the comparison with previous years :—

Number of Deaths that have occurred from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases during previous years.

YEAR	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Smallpox ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Measles ...	16	3	3	3	19	3	3	8	4	23	4	0	2	54	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	10	0	4	1	1	2	2
Scarlet Fever...	1	1	1	4	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	3	0
Diphtheria ...	3	3	5	10	4	3	10	6	5	0	1	8	16	5	5	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	5	3	2
Whooping Cough ...	9	7	4	5	0	4	9	3	0	6	2	7	0	0	10	0	0	1	5	1	1	6	3	3	1	4	1	6
Typhoid Fever	5	4	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea ...	8	4	9	1	6	0	0	14	1	1	9	3	9	0	3	2	2	3	5	8	0	3	3	1	3	5	5	0
TOTALS ...	43	23	23	24	34	12	22	35	13	31	17	18	30	60	29	5	6	6	14	11	2	22	6	10	13	18	16	10
Zymotic Death-rate	1.5	.8	.8	.8	1.1	.4	.7	1.2	.4	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	.17	.19	.20	.48	.38	.06	.77	.21	.34	.44	.61	.54	.33

(a) SMALLPOX.—No cases occurred during the year.

(b) SCARLET FEVER.—53 cases occurred in the year. The attack rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 1·74, as compared with 5·27 in 1930, and 10·2 in 1929.

No deaths occurred.

45 cases (85%) were treated in hospital.

Three “return cases” arose during the year = 6·6% of the cases treated in hospital.

(c) DIPHTHERIA.—18 cases were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 0·59 per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 0·81 and 1·08 in 1930 and 1929.

Two deaths occurred, the death-rate being 0·06 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the fatality rate 11·11 per 100 cases.

11 cases (61·1%) were treated in hospital.

(d) MEASLES.—This disease is not notifiable in Shipley. Partial information is received from Head Teachers, who notify cases coming to their knowledge to the Medical Officer. During the year, 63 cases in school children were notified, 62 of these referring to children in Infants’ Departments.

Two deaths occurred from Measles, giving a death-rate of 0·06 per 1,000 inhabitants.

(e) WHOOPING COUGH.—Not notifiable. Six deaths occurred during the year, the death-rate being 0·19 per 1,000.

No arrangements are in force in the district either for the hospital treatment or home nursing of Measles and Whooping Cough.

(f) DIARRHŒA.—No deaths of infants under two years of age occurred from Diarrhœa, the number for the previous year being five. The rate expressed as per 1,000 live births is 6·0 for the country as a whole.

(g) CANCER.—50 deaths from Malignant Disease were registered, this being the third most frequent cause of death. The death-rate from this group as a whole is 1·64 per 1,000 inhabitants.

(h) PNEUMONIA.—32 deaths occurred from all forms of Pneumonia. Death-rate 1·05.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS. — The Tuberculosis Dispensary, situated in Kirkgate, is under the control of the West Riding County Council. A weekly session is held on each Monday at 10 a.m. The number of new cases, both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, notified during the year, and the number of deaths are shown in the following table :—

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 to 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 to 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 15	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
15 to 20	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	0
20 to 25	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
25 to 35	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	0
35 to 45	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
45 to 55	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
55 to 65	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ...	14	13	0	2	11	12	0	0

The ages and occupations of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are as follows :—

MALE.

Age.	Occupation.
19	Apprentice Joiner.
19	Junior Clerk.
31	Gas Fitter.

Age.		Occupation.
34	...	Woolcomber.
34	...	Yarn Steamer.
37	...	Woolcomber.
44	...	Journeyman Slater.
54	...	Stone Mason's Labourer.
57	...	Retired Grocer.
61	...	Blacksmith's Striker.
62	...	Stone Dresser.

FEMALE.

13	...	None.
14	...	None.
18	...	Worsted Reeler.
18	...	Textile Burler.
20	...	Yarn Reeler.
20	...	Worsted Spinner.
21	...	Housewife.
28	...	Servant.
30	...	Housewife.
32	...	Housewife.
34	...	Housewife.
42	...	None.

The Phthisis death-rate was 0·75, compared with 0·54 for 1930. No deaths were registered from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the death-rate being 0·135 for 1930.

No previous notification of the disease had been received in seven instances where deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs. 1925.

No action was taken under the Regulations during the year. They give power to regulate the employment of tuberculous persons in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

This section gives power in certain circumstances for the compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. No action was taken during the year.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken during the year under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the district are under the control of the Council. The Child Welfare Centre is opened on two sessions weekly, the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor receiving invaluable help from an energetic Voluntary Committee. During the year the Wednesday afternoon centre was discontinued on account of the disappointing use made of this session.

ATTENDANCES.

	Under 12 months.		1 to 5 years.		Total Attend-ances	Average Attend-ance per Session.
	First Attend-ance	Total	First Attend-ance	Total		
1930	270	3534	64	2262	5796	44·0
1931	272	3379	67	2094	5473	42·4

The Ante-Natal Clinic. 110 expectant mothers, as against 76 during 1930, attended for the first time. The total attendances were 289, and the average attendance per session, 12·5.

Reference has been made elsewhere in the Report to the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home.

Distribution of Milk.

The conditions under which a free supply of milk is granted by the Committee remain unchanged. An application giving full details of the family income is made monthly, the statements checked by communicating with the employers,

and each case reviewed by the Committee on the basis of this information. One pint of milk, or a corresponding amount of dried milk, is allowed daily to children under three. The comparatively large amount spent on this service is a direct reflex of the economic conditions of the area. Some indication of the value of this part of the service will be found in the section on "Malnutrition" of the current Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1932, the Committee supplied gratis 25,422 pints of cow's milk, costing £327 14s. 8d., and 2,764 lbs. of dried milk. 48½ lbs. of dried milk were also supplied at half cost, and 103 lbs. at quarter cost. The approximate cost of the dried milk was £220.

Home Visiting.

The following home visits were paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

To expectant mothers	...	First Visits, 14
		Total Visits, 18
To children under 1 year of age		First Visits, 386
		Total Visits, 632
To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	...	Total Visits, 612
Total number of visits paid	...	<u>1,262.</u>

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No cases were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year. The patient was removed to hospital, but died.

OTHER ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY.

Two deaths occurred. In one of these the fact of Pregnancy was not stated on the Death Certificate, but information of this fact was obtained through other sources.

MEDICAL BATHS.

The suite of medical baths at the Council's Swimming Baths contains a Mercury Vapour (Ultra-Violet Ray) Lamp, a Pyretic Bath, and a generalised Radiant Heat Bath, in addition to facilities for massage and local treatment of various kinds. Treatments to men are administered by the Baths Superintendent, Mr. Betts, and to women by Miss Gutbrod, Certified Masseuse, etc. The medical section is (at the request of the Ministry of Health) under the general supervision of the Medical Officer.

Medical men in the district are informed of the facilities available, and utilise the Baths for the treatment of patients suffering from chronic rheumatism, etc. No attempt has yet been made to classify patients treated according to their ailments. The following table, kindly supplied by Mr. Betts, shows the number of treatments given during the year:—

Treatment.				Male.		Female.		Total.
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	150	...	262	...	412
Pyretic	...	...	...	226	...	224	...	450
Ultra-Violet Ray	...	...	...	95	...	281	...	376
Electric Vibratory	...	...	...	29	...	72	...	101
Massage	77	...	250	...	327
Vapour and Oil	81	...	23	...	104
Vapour and Shampoo	1	...	6	...	7
Vapour	18	...	15	...	33
Foam	2	...	42	...	44
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				679		1175		1854
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>





